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Octavian about the end of 29 B.C. and engraved on a pillar in front of the Mausoleum, which was soon completed. This *Urmonument* included chapters i-iv, with the exception of a few later corrections, such as numbers. (2) The largest part of the inscription was written by Augustus not later than 23 B.C., and was then engraved on two stelae. Of this a revision with additions and corrections was made by Augustus in 12-11, to which further additions were made after 5 and after 2 B.C., and again not later than 7 A.D. After this date Augustus himself left the memorial record untouched, and that portion which deals with the events of his last years, and other necessary corrections, were inserted by Tiberius.

The validity of these conclusions depends upon the cogency of the argument in numberless points of detail which cannot be discussed adequately within the limits of this notice. Some part of the treatment is open to controversy, and fact is not always distinguished from hypothesis, but on the whole Kornemann has been successful in proving his case and in establishing beyond reasonable doubt his theory of successive revisions. The usefulness of this section would be vastly greater if the author had taken the trouble to insert a tabular view of the results of his analysis.

Finally, Kornemann's view is that, as a literary form, the *Res Gestae* stands midway between biography and eulogy (*elogium*), differing from the former in being limited in content to what had been done in the service of the state, and from the latter in being written in prose. This new form, which sprang from these two native roots and possessed elements derived from both, exhibits two peculiarities, the use of the first person in the narrative, and the unusual arrangement of the subject-matter, both of which are the result of oriental and Hellenistic influences. In this, too, the reviewer finds himself in agreement with the author.

This monograph is an important and substantial contribution, written in clear and attractive style, and in a critical spirit that is most commendable.

S. B. P.

*W. S. Teuffels Geschichte der römischen Literatur.* Siebente Auflage, unter Mitarbeit von ERICH KLOSTERMANN, RUDOLF LEONHARD, und PAUL WESSNER, neu bearbeitet von WILHELM KROLL und FRANZ SKUTSCH. Zweiter Band, Die Literatur von 31 vor Chr. bis 96 nach Chr. Leipzig und Berlin: Teubner, 1920. Pp. 341. Price, unbound, \$0.70; bound, \$1.05.

The present revision is the second made by Professor Kroll and his colleagues, the first having appeared in 1910. The second volume, the first to be revised, had not been subjected to such a thorough revision as the third (1913) and later the first (1916), which were marked by an increasing independence of the old Teuffel-Schwabe. This difference no longer

exists; the second volume now stands on a par with the other two and a careful examination will justify the claim of the editors that the work has been brought up to date. It is to be hoped that revisions will appear in the future at equally short intervals—the interval between the fifth (1890) and the sixth was too long.

The new volume contains 341 pages—a reduction of seven pages in spite of much new matter. This has been accomplished by adopting a more compact style of typesetting for the notes, by condensing the bibliographical titles, and by omitting some of the older titles, especially those dealing with the syntax of the authors.

In the main the text of the sections has been kept unchanged. The introductory chapter (219, "Allgemeine Charakteristik") contains some additions with new footnotes and the first half of 272 ("Das erste Jahrhundert") has been entirely re-written. With but few exceptions however (e.g., Probus, 300, 301) the changes in the sections dealing with the individual authors are confined to the addition or excision of a line or two here and there, a change in phraseology, an occasional correction, or a more cautious statement.

It is in the notes that the value of the revision becomes evident. While the text in general remains unchanged new matter has been added throughout, except for the less important names. The results of recent investigations have been incorporated and the bibliography revised. This work has been less difficult than in former volumes owing to the falling off of the philological output during the war. As in the previous volumes the influence of rhetoric and the commentaries have received especial attention.

The references to facsimiles, especially Chatelain, might well be increased; in any case the complete reproduction of the Puteanus, containing the third decade of Livy, published by the Bibliothèque Nationale, should be cited (256, 13) as well as the Leyden reproduction of the Vienna codex, containing the first half of the fifth decade (265, 15).

It is unfortunate that some of the works cited are the old editions of the Teuffel-Schwabe revision (1890); e.g., 299, 7 Voigt, *Wiederbelebung des klassischen Altertums* (second edition); Friedländer's *Sittengeschichte* is cited in the fifth edition in 321, 1, but in the eighth in 321, 5; the fifth is cited in 322, 4, and even in a new reference 322, 2; the sixth in 320, 7; p. 10, footnote 35, Boissier, *La religion romaine d'Auguste aux Antonins* is still the edition of 1884.

The following errors occur on the first page of the index: Arbronijs Silo is listed along with Arbronijs Silo; Aemilius remains in the index though he has been removed from the text; so also Aesopus (254, 6), though note six has been cut out; the reference to *ars Vaticana* should be 300, 5 instead of 300, 7b; that to Atrectus should be 219, 26 instead of 219, 23.

The paper is poor.

CHARLES H. BEESON